Vol. XXX No. 9,058.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EMPEROR'S CIRCULAR-DISCUSSION OF THE PLEBISCITUM. PARIS, Monday, April 18, 1870.

The Emperor will send his printed circular explaining the Plebiscitum to the different departments today. He attended the races at Longchamps to-day. It is stated that on Monday next, a series of public meetings will commence, at which the Plebiscitum is to be discussed, and the people instructed in the constitutional changes proposed.

SPAIN.

THE MONARCHY QUESTION.

Madeid, Monday, April 18, 1870. The ill-feeling between the regular soldiers and the volunteers has, in good part, subsided. The Imparcial says it is probable that the question of Monarchy will be brought before the Cortes before the discussion of the organic laws, which is fixed to take place at an early day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE AFFAIRS-THE NEW STEAM-LINE BE-TWEEN AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, Monday, April 18, 1870. It is said the steamer City of Boston will not be posted at Lloyd's on the Loss Book for some weeks. Until she is so posted the insurances are not pay-

Vessels returning here and to other ports of England report the success of the whale and seal fisheries this Mr. Laird has contracted to build two steamers for

the Hamburg and New-Orleans line. The pioneer of the new line of steamers between

Australia and California sailed from Sydney, New South Wales, on March 26, for San Francisco. The captain of the steamer Neath Abbey reports that he saw the topmasts of a wrecked steamer on

the Scottish coast near Troon. NEWS OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURE. The Produce Market Review praises the Government for reducing the duties on sugar, and says its action gives universal satisfaction. The press mention the

fact that new wood paper, reported to be as tena-

cions as that made of rags, is now in process of manufacture at Sankey Mills.

EXPLOSION IN A FACTORY, WITH LOSS OF TWENTY

BRUSSELS, Monday, April 18, 1870. The boiler of a large linen factory near Brussels exploded to-day. Twenty men and women were either killed outright or frightfully scalded. Flames broke out after the explosion, and the factory was burned to the ground. A large number of operatives are thrown out of employment.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR PARA-GUAY.

Paris, Monday, April 18, 1879. Later advices from Asuncion report that a Provisional Government had been formed for Paraguay under the patrenage of Brazil.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY. Paris, Monday, April 18, 1870.

A dispatch just received from Montevideo states that an attack from the exiled Blanco faction was threatened. Extensive preparations for defense were

CUBA.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL REPORTS A VICTORY OVER THE CUBAN GENS. GOMEZ AND DIAZ-THE NEWS IN MADRID.

HAVANA, April 18.-The Captain-General telegraphs from Puerto Principe that the insurgent forces under the command of Maximo Gomez and Modesto Diaz made an attempt to pass the lines of Valmaseda's Division at Canto Abajo, with the object of invading the jurisdiction of Bayanso. They were met by two Spanish battalions and repulsed, with the loss of 150 killed. The rebels field in great confusion, and at last accounts were

Madrid, April 18 .- The Government has permitted the publication of an official dispatch from Cuba. reporting that the insurgents attempted to pass the lines of Count Valmaseda, but were defeated with a loss of 170 killed, and that many are surrendering to receive the tlemency of the Government.

THE LATEST ASSASSINATIONS. HAVANA, April 9.-In accordance with the directions of the Captain-General, military assassinations are the order of the day. Dubure, a Cuban chief, has been shot in the Santiago jurisdiction; in Trinidad, Vega Betancourt, another patriot, has been executed; at Cardenas, Andres Perez, "for the crime of treason;" at Santiago, the patriot leader Alago; at Guanabacoa, one Araoz, a carpenter; at Guadalupe, Señores Ecija and Malle, who were taken prisoners. A Trinidad paper reports the shooting of 30 persons at the Veguita, betw Manzanillo and Rayamo, because of a conspiracy, The Voz de Cuba reports that in the hills of Jatibonico a Spanish detachment fired upon a group of men and women, when two of the latter were killed.

CHARGES AGAINST ROMERO-MEASURES AGAINST BRIGANDAGE-GEN. GARCIA CADENA OFFERS

CITY OF MEXICO, April 10, via HAVANA, April 18.—In the National Congress serious charges have been preferred against Señor Romero, Secretary of the Treasury, and a committee of investigation has been ap-

Congress is making a determined effort to put a stop to brigandage. Certain provisions of the Constitution have been suspended, and special powers granted to the President for the trial and speedy execution of kidnappers

The bill providing for the construction of the Tehuan tepec Canal has passed. Amendments are proposed which

Gen. Garcia de Cadena has written a letter to the Governor of Zacateeas, asking for pardon and offering to sur-

The Governor has referred the application to President Juarez. It is known that dissensions have broken out in the insurgent camp. Martinez, one of Cadena's chief officers, revoited with the majority of the men, and has deprived Cadena not only of the leadership, but of all the money he had acquired by ferced loans. Caden with a few followers, is now wandering in the mountains of Teatlemango, closely pursued by the troops. Martinez is also pressed by the national forces, and news of his capture or the dispersion of his command is daily ex-

The famous guerrilla Noriega has been killed and his band defeated at Ayoela. The death penalty has been abolished in Yucatan, and imprisonment for the term of

GEN, VEGA NEAR MAZATLAN.

San Francisco, April 18.—The steamer Continental arrived at this port to-day from Mazatlan. When the steamer left Gen. Vega was reported to be eight miles from Mazatlan, with 300 men, well armed and

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH-WEST. OTTAWA, Ontario, April 18 .- Mr. Denny of Sangeen is here offering 100 Sangeen-Chippewa Indians to the Government for service in the North-West. Mr. Denny further offers fully to equip and clothe and be responsible for their proper conduct during the ex-NEWFOUNDLAND'S COMPLAINT TO THE MOTHER

COUNTRY. HALIFAX, April 18 .- The Newfoundland House

of Assembly has addressed Earl Granville on the subject of the withdrawal of troops from the colony. The address urges that Newfoundland has the misfortune to be the resort of capitalists who come there to make fortunes, but go to England to spend them, thus contributing to foundland always poor and quite unequal to providing means of defense, the bulk of Newfoundland property being owned in Great Britain. The relation of the Colony o the telegraphic system between England and America,

and the devoted loyalty offthe people, are set forth in the

CONFEDERATION REJECTED IN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND. HALIFAX, April 18 .- The Prince Edward's

Island Legislature has, by a vote of 19 to 5, rejected the esolution in favor of confederation with Canada. THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AGAIN CONDEMNED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, April 18 .- The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has passed a bill enacting that future elections shall be by ballot. The House has also agreed, without a dissenting vote, to Mr. Dickey's resolution condemnatory of the Dominion Government's so-called 'National Policy."

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

RESULTS THUS FAR-THE LIFE OF AN ENPLORER -INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL-ANIMATED NA-IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.1

AGLASEREQUA RIVER, March 22.-It is exactly a month this day since the survey began, and we have new surveyed and mapped four different lines, the total distance traveled being about 35 miles. But two things are certainly known, namely, that the base of the mountains is at least 140 feet above sea level, and that surveynights, because grab is generally a little extra on beard ship Sundays. The main question here is food, the second, outfit. On the first expedition I carried in all about 55 to 60 pounds-too much anywhere; but when the oose cobble stones, it is enough to kill a horse. On shore, he roots and stumps make it more fatiguing than the river. Boots, at first, are in great demand; but as they fill with

sings are preferred, but wading works mischel with leather. Five days is as long as a pair of shoes will hold
out.

We are now relleved of carrying ourf ood by the reënforcement we have received from Carthagena of 10 little
donkeys. This is their first day of trial; their load is
130 pounds, in bags and boxes. They stumble and quiver
at every step, and it is a wonder that they get on at ali
over-such a read; but this is nothing to what the country
is ahead. Half a mile above our camp to night it is said
our way is up an afinite number of water-falls, flowing
through deep perpendicular gorges of Semite—very good
for a geological section, but not enjoyable to a man pregressing on all fours. It will be rough on the donkeys,
and nuch more so on us, if they give out and we have
again to carry grub ourselves.

Our chief unensiness now is whether, after being
drenched night and day in the valley by wading, rain,
and perspiration, we shall find any water on the mountain tops. We can cut 3,500 t,200 feet per day on passable ground, but here we think it unspeakable; yet we
are going to the Chinemagua all the same. The sun
never reaches us in the woods, and we are getting quite
bleached, though no one is yet on the sick list, and I am
heriuning to have considerable hopes of the climate.
Siil, the fatigue begins to tell, and you don't hear "Shoo
fly "in the woods so often.

We see very lew birds, very little fruit, and that strict
orders forbid being touched, the Indians making a great
stand for their bananas. There are plenty of small trout
in the streams, some monkeys swhiging by their tails
from the distant trees, and plenty of creeping, crawling,
and stinging things, beside coral snakes, which the
Indians say are "mucho malor," and they are fond
of creeping into camp of nights. We start in line at 7
a. m. and return at 4 to wash ourselves and our clothes,
and get on anything dry we are happy enough to have;
then four being the camp of nights.

of creeping into camp of nights. We start in line at 7 a. m. and return at 4 to wash ourselves and our clothes, ind get on anything dry we are happy enough to have; then feed while the food lasts (now and then there is some); then stocke, and when the rain doesn't put the are out we dry clothes; then fix up bunks, and at 8 o'clock turn in. We then scratch, and kick, and cuff, antil, after saving our prayers at least four times in our desperation, we at length fail asteep, generally to wake up when the music toes and creepers have conquered seem, and rise to go off and doze in the smoke of the first till morning. Of the value of the explorations, and attimate success of the Canal, I have no doubt.

TIPE RING ABOLISHING THE EMIGRATION COM-MISSION-DOCKS AND WHARVES-RAILROAD

ALBANY, April 17 .- In connection with the proposed vast increase and concentration of power under the new City Charter, by including the entire Dock bill ast been introduced to abolish the Board of Emigration Commissioners, and to give their powers to the Eoard of Aleck Frear is a newly-appointed member, as briefly

THREE HUNDRED BILLS SIGNED-SEVEN HUND-RED MORE TO COME-MILK IN BROOKLYN-JURORS IN NEW-YORK-TAX LEVY-CANALS-RAILROAD AID - INSURANCE - RELIGION IN STATE PRISON.

ALBANY, April 18 .- The Governor has already goed nearly 300 of the bills passed at this session, but this is only a small portion of the mass that he is being called to consider. The whole number of bills intro-duced at this session will probably reach 1,400. Last year the total ran over 1,500, nearly 1,000 of which be-came laws, and probably 200 will be presented for the Governor's signature as the result of this Winter's work. Among the bills signed by the Governor to-day was one

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870.

bills for introducing steam navigation, the most important of all proposed improvements, fortunately ask for no money, and have therefore a fair chance of success. The bill for furding the canal debt proposes a submission of the question to the people at the next election, and does not ask for money. Its object is to borrow money enough to pay off the canal debt so that tolls may be greatly reduced, the loan being payable by a sinking fund in 18 years. The prospects are encouraging for its success. The prospects are encouraging for its success. The prospects are encouraging for its success. The prospects of the Assembly to-night on one of the State aid railroad bills indicated a changing feeling. The bill for giving 45,000 per mile to the Southern Railroad, from Lake Ontario to Auburn and southward, was defeated by a vote of 54 to 33, though it was reconsidered and left on the table for future action. The vote on it to-night is rather ominous of death. The prospects for all similar bills seem now more than doubtful. Those which passed the Assembly a fortnight ago yet hang in the Senate, with the chances against them, even though they were allowed to pass to a third reading, the contest on them being reserved till they come up for final passage. Even if successful in the Senate, the apprehension is growing stronger that the Governor will veto them.

them.

Insurance matters are closely looked after. Senator Tweed's bill amending the Life Insurance general law is stringent in requiring all companies to have large deposits for securing insurers.

The bill reducing the charge for ferriage between the upper parts of New-York and Brooklyn to only two cents for adults and one cent for children under twelve years will give much satisfaction in both cities, as the action in the Senate to-night renders it certain that it will become a law.

Assemblyman Husted's bill to secure religious freedom to convicts in State Prisons and Penitentiaries passed to-day. It requires that any convict who desires to consult a different elergyman from the prison chaplain may be visited by such clergyman, and that if the clergyman and convict wish to be alone for a time their wish shall be granted. The meaning of this is that the prison rules may be varied so as to allow auricular confessions among Catholies without being overheard by the Keepers or others. But this shall not happen more than once in two months, unless the convict is dangerously sick.

Business is being quickly dispatched in both Houses, the general desire being in favor of adjourning, if practicable, at the close of next week, though the Railroad Aid bills and several others, involving discussion and enlisting much feeling, may perhaps extend the session till the close of the week after, more probably, when both Houses will adjourn.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, April 18. The Senate met at 7:30 o'clock p. m. By Mr. GENET-Relative to the Park-ave. Railroad in Brooklyn. Third reading.

By Mr. TWEED-Amending the Life Insurance Company Incorporating act by making a provision that each Company shall have a capital of \$100,000 all paid in, and proper securities deposited in the Insurance Department.

By Mr. LORD—Incorporating the Eighth Ward Savings Bank of New-York. Third reading.

By Mr. GENET—Relative to the Syracuse and Northern Railroad.

Mr. FIELDS reported the bill authorizing e Boards of Supervisors to fix the galaries of the enty Judges, and it was referred to be reported com-

appear before the Committee.

Mr. KIERNAN stated that he was absent at the time this resolution was adopted, and if precent would have voted against it. He had, while the investigation was preceeding, received letters from these gentlemen, stating that they would appear before the Committee if

stating that they would appear before the Committee if necessary.

Incorporating the New-York Safe Deposit Company; incorporating the Fifth Avenue Savings Eank of New-York; incorporating the Manhattan Dispensary of the City of New-York; closing and discentinuing Conveyst, Brooklyn; providing for laving out the Eastern Boulevard, to connect Courtal Park with the East River; authorizing the Avenue C Railroad Company of New-York to extend their track to the East River; incorporating the Employment and Indemnities Company of the City of New-York; reorganizing the Supreme Court and its general terms under the new Judiciary Article.

Mr. ALVORD moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by requiring the Judges to appoint a reporter.

Mr. Alvord's motion was then negatived, and on mo n of Mr. SELKREG was recommitted, to change the ee of holding one of the General Term from Elmira to

close a portion of Clove Road, Brooklyn.

e bill reorganizing the Supreme Court was reported,

m Mr. ALVORD moved to recommit it, with instructo restore the salaries to \$6,000 for each Judge, as by manimous consent, the bill was laid aside again till to-merrow, Authorizing the Surrogate and Judges of the Kings County Courts to appoint attendants and messengers to their Courts; to improve Greenpoint-ave, Brooklyn; to open and improve William and other streets in Brooklyn.

ce a street; authorizing the town of Flushing to hor-w money for street improvements; to extend Fourth-Breading.

CAMPBELL introduced a bill to prevent the sale Mr. CAMPBLE instanced a bit to amend the charter of adulterated milk in Brooklyn.

Mr. PLUNKETT introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Peabody Institute of New-York.

Mr. HUSTED asked consent to introduce a bill providing that the New-York Tax Leves shall hereafter be made by the Common Council of New-York, but not to exceed a certain amount, unless approved by the Logisters.

ected to by nearly all the New-York delega

Recess to 3:30 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

To amend the act to prevent injury to per-ms traveling in railroad cars. The bill requires conduc-rs to wear simply caps and bands, instead of a full uni-rm. Lost—38 to 52.

form, Lost—38 to 52.

Mr. HUSTED moved a reconsideration, and that the motion lie on the table.

To allow religious freedom to convicts in the State Prisons and Pententiaries; flxing the compensation of officers of State Prisons. Lost—67 to 39.

To extend South Eleventh-st., Brooklyn; to close and discontinue Dutch-st., Brooklyn; incorporating the New-York Evening Law School; providing for the examination of claims of surviving members of the Pirst Regiment of Volunteers in the Mexican war.

EVENING SESSION.

EULIS PASSED.

BILLS PASSID.

BILLS PASSID.

Incorporating the Commercial Credit Guarantee Company of the State of New York; to ad in the construction of the Southern Central Railroad, appropriating \$5,000 per mile from Auburn to Fair Haven. Lost—34

\$5,000 per mile from Auburn to Fair Haven. Lost—64 to 35.

Mr. SELKREG moved a reconsideration, and that the motion lie on the table. Carried.

To open the portion of Sixty-third-st., New-York, which had been closed; prohibiting the excusing of jurors in the City and County of New-York by Judges. Lost.

Mr. FIELDS moved a reconsideration, and that the motion lie on the table. Carried.

To provide for the appointment of Public Administrator in the County of Kings.

Fixing the price of ferriage on ferries between New-York and Brooklyn at two cents each passenger; also regulating the running of the boats.

Mr. Campbell's bill to prevent the sale of adulterated milk in Brooklyn, introduced this afternoon, provides that the Mayor shall appoint a bureau for licensing milk dealers, the license fee to be not less than \$5, nor more than \$10. It also contains penal provisions for selling without a license.

Providing for a fire alarm in Syracuse. Adjourned.

THE INCOME TAX.

PROPOSED BILL FOR ITS ABOLITION. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Mr. Butler (Mass.) proposes to offer in the House, at the first opportunity, the following resolution relating to internal taxation:

Governor's signature as the need of this Winter's work. Among the bills signed by the Governor to-day was one for the benefit of marited women, insuring the lives of their insubnets; another for providing public baths in Brooklyn; asoliter for encouraging the other of the Sixth ward savings Bank; another for amending the charter of the Sixth Ward Savings Bank; another for amending the charter of the Sixth Ward Savings Bank; another for amending the charter of the Sixth Ward Savings Bank; another for amending the charter of the National Trust Company of New York.

A bill of Mr. Campbell's, introduced this evening, is leveled at all and shall license middlederies for a year, with the complete of the Sixth Ward Savings Bank; another for amending the charter of the National Trust Company of New York.

A bill of Mr. Campbell's, introduced this evening, is leveled at all own shall license middlederies for a year, with the Company of New York.

An animated debute arove ather irregularly this event in the little of a Corporation ordinance on the subject. An animated debute arove ather irregularly this event in the subject. An animated debute arove ather irregularly this event in the subject of t

WASHINGTON.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE LEGAL TENDER CASES-THE GEORGIA BILL STILL UNDECIDED-RE-DUCTION OF THE DUTY ON PIG IRON—THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION AGAIN CUT DOWN-THE POLITICAL SITUA-TION IN MARYLAND.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18, 1870. The Legal Tender cases did not come up for argument in the Supreme Court, as anticipated, in consequence of the continuance of a case already under argument, which will probably not be finished before Wednesday. Objection having been urged against the propriety of Judges Strong and Bradley sitting in the cases involving the Legal Tender act, on the ground of their being largely interested in corporations affected by the decision, the subject has been brought to their attention. It appears that Mr. Justice Bradley, as soon as he was confirmed by the Senate, transferred all his interest in the Camden and Amboy Railroad, so as to qualify himself to sit. Mr. Justice Strong is still a large stockholder, but will trans In the Senate, to-day, the proceedings were very inter

esting. Charges of attempts to influence improperly the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill have been freely hinted about the public places of Washington for som duce Mr. Edmunds to offer a resolution to-day, giving the Judiciary Committee full authority to inquire into the matter, which was promptly passed. Mr. Drake introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which contrary to custom, he desired to be referred to the Military Committee, but the Senate almost unanimously sent it to the Judiciary Committee. The amendment authorizes the President to send the United States forces to re press disturbances in any State, without being requested by the Executive or the Legislature thereof. The fate of not be doubted. At 1 o'clock the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Drake made a two hours' speech in support of hisfamendment to quarter the military upon the inhabitants of any insurrectionary district. Mr. Drake's language and manner were very vehement, and his de scription of the Klu-Klux and their outrages was thril their seats, but Mr. Drake said that would not absolve them from the fearful responsibility resting upon them After Mr. Drake concluded, an animated discussion oc curred between Messrs. Summer and Carpenter, in which pretty sharp thrusts were given on both sides. The tempers of each were not a little ruffled. One of Mr. ner's hits was applauded by the galleries, and this excited the ire of Garrett Davis, who wanted the galleries cleared, and stigmatized those occupying them a-blackguards. The venerable Kentuckian had spent the intending to deliver it before adjournment, and was irritated because Mr. Sumner, in keeping the floor so long, prevented him. Poor Mr. Davis took the matter so much to heart that, after Mr. Summer concluded, in order to nollify him, it was agreed to hold an evening ses sion, to give him a chance to speak his piece with a ponderous pile of manuscript, and any quantity of authorities bound in calf. Senators Trumbull, Buck ingham, Drake, and Revels were the only auditors assembled to hear him, and he declined to proceed. waiting 15 minutes, five more Senators came in, but the 'orator of the evening," as Mr. Sumner styled him (sotto coce) to Mr. Trumbull, was still indisp "waste his sweetness on the desert air," and the Senate, or what there was of it present, adjourned.

The House, to-day, by a vote of 86 to 83, passed the bill ncreasing the Congressional apportionment to 275 members, the present number being about 240. The bill will have the effect of reducing the number of representa tives in some of the New-England and Northern States, and of adding to Illinois, Kansas, and many of the other Western and Southern States. The bill was fought by the North and East, but the West and South compelled a vote, and carried the proposition. The Sen-ate will probably not interfere. If passed, the law will probably go into effect on and after March 3, 1871. The Tariff bill was subsequently taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the pig iron section reached and debated the entire day. The House met again at 71 p. m., and resumed debate

on the Tariff bill, the article of pig-iron being still under consideration. Everybody spoke who could get the opportunity, and finally Gen. Butler's amendment, to reduce the duty on pig-iron from \$7 to \$5 a tun, was adopted, by a vote of 67 to 63, showing a list of nearly 100 absentees. Notwithstanding the importance of the Tariff bill, there are always a very large number of members who absent themselves during its consideration.

In the day session, on a call of the House for a quorum, only 124 members answered to their names. the vote this evening, no list of the persons voting could be obtained, as the Yeas and Nays cannot Massachusetts, excepting Mr. Butler, voted solid against reduction. Missouri and the West generally went the other way. Mr. Woodward carried five Democrats with him against reduction. The result is the severest blow the bill has yet received, and unless a fuller House re verses the action of to-night, the friends of the bill feat it will be lost. An adjournment was effected without taking action on Allison's amendment to make a uniform reduction of 20 per cent on all iron, without classification.

Representative Payne of Wisconsin to-day introduced a very small bill, but one which will prove of great im-portance to the interests of the country. The bill is for the purpose of reducing the taxes of the people of the ed States, and is intended for action in connection with the Tariff bill, or in its place, if the latter fails. The bill provides that, after June 30 of the present year, a reduction of 20 per cent shall be made on all internal taxes, and of 10 per cent on all import duties then imposed by law, excepting the stamp tax, the internal taxes, and import duties on spirituous, malt, and vinous liquors and their compounds, and on tobacco and cigars. The bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The House Committee on Appropriations, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the appropriations for the construction of public buildings. A strong pressure is making upon the Committee to have them allow appropriations for the commencement of new pub lic buildings in various sections of the country where it it is alleged they are required. They have persistently resisted these efforts, and the only appropriations made are for buildings already begun. The Committee to-day determined to reduce the amounts already agreed on. This will apply to the New-York and Boston Post-Office buildings and other structures now building. Instead of New-York getting \$1,000,000 for the next fiscal year for the Post-Office building, she will get only \$500,000.

The Republicans of Maryland are preparing for a stirring campaign this Summer and Fall, and they express themselves confident of being able to redeem the State. The present members of the House, all of whom wish to be candidates again, are rather uneasy at the prospect before them. Benjamin G. Harris, who was a member of the XXXIXth Congress from the Vth District of Maryland, has announced himself a candidate for the XLIId Congress in opposition to Mr. Stone, the present member. Harria is a rampant Rebel, and will run as an independ-ent Democrat, favoring resistance to the Fifteenth Amendment. Stone will run on the regular Democratic ticket, and as the negro voters in the district are nearly equal in number to the whites, a Republican Congress man evidently will be elected. A late canvass of the State shows 45,000 black voters, and about 35,000 white Republican voters. The Democrats cannot poll over 70,000 votes, which will make the State close, with the chances in favor of the Republicans. Union Leagues have been in existence throughout the State, and politi-

cal clubs are now forming.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad seems to be under ening of events." It has just been mulcted in \$1,500 damages for expelling from the ladies' ear, about a year since, a mulatto woman, named Kate Brown, who has charge of the ladies' retiring room of the Senate. A Lew days since a colored member of the Géorgia Legislature, who had purchased a first-class through ticket in New-York, and who had ridden without question from New-York to this city in a first-class car, was denied admission to any but the smoking car of a train of this road, and was compelled to ride on the platform. This last circumstance has induced Senator Sumner to institute such proceedings in the Senate as will lead to an over-hauling of this road. It is thought the employés have acted without authority, as the management of the road is now controlled by Mr. Shoemaker of Baltimore, who is an intimate friend of Vice-President Colfax, and is a

Stephen Preston, esq., arrived here to-day. He is the accredited Minister Resident to this Government from the new Government of Hayti, and takes the place of den. Tate. He has not yet presented his credentials to

the Secretary of State. Mr. Preston is a white man, and a citizen of Hayti.

Superintendent Walker of the Census Bureau to-day

sent to the several States the blank schedules for the mertality and population reports for the ninth census. The blanks for the manufacturers' reports will be ready for distribution in a few days.

for distribution in a few days.

The blacks still continue to show their progress in the acquisition of property through the savings banks. The Freedmen's Bank of this city received deposits amounting to nearly \$800,000 in the month of March, as against \$600,000 drawn out. The net gain in deposits was \$104,759 47, or about \$60,000 aday for the entire month. The bank now has \$1,822,345 47 on deposit.

Attorney-General Hoar announced to-day that the President has decided to appoint Judge Humphreys of Alabama to the District Supreme Court Bench as the successor of Judge Fisher.

During the month of March, there were 593 emigrants to this country from Canada; 137 are over 15 years of age; 76 are farmers, 29 carpenters, 4 blacksmiths, and 6 tradesmen.

tradesmen.

Col. Mack, for some time past on duty at the War
Department, was to-day appointed Inspector of the
National Cemeteries throughout the country. He will
leave for Richmond to-morrow, to commence the per-

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-lay by President Grant: Guest King, Collector of Contoms at Annapolis, M4. W. F. Slater, Postmaster at Wytheville, Va. First Lieut, P. C. Pope to be Captain in the Marine Corps. Second Lieut, M. C. Goodrell, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine

Corps.

John T. Nellson, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.
Charles F. Eastman, Assistant Paymester in the Navy.
The Senate, in Executive session, to-day confirmed the nomination of John Titus to be Chief-Justice, and Charles A. Tweed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and William Miller, jr., to be Postmaster at Green-ville Ababara.

Zona, and William Miller, jr., to be Postmaster at Groenville, Alabama.

Official dispatches from Commodore Walker of the United States frigate Sabine, dated Gibraltar, March 23, report his arrival at that piace on the evening of the previous day. All were well on board. The Sabine is to sail for Madeira with the first fair wind.

The Commissioner of the General Land office has had completed two land patents—one, No. 4, for the Western Pacific Railroad Companies of California, embracing 98,322 acres, and the other, No. 5, for the Central Pacific Railroad Company for 117,132 acres of lands granted to these companies. The land embraced in the patents is all in California. It is officially reported that 8,333 acres of public lands were disposed of in March at the following local offices: Boonville, Mo., 24,755 acres; Stockton, Cal., 8,008 acres, and Marysville, Cal., 6,149 acres.

THE TURF.

THE NEW-MARKET RACES. LONDON, April 18 .- The New-Market Craven meeting commenced to-day. The Craven stakes, of 15 overeigns each, with 100 added, second horse to receive 0 sovereigns, was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's br. h. losicrucian, by Beadsman out of Madame Eglantine, five ears old, carrying 127 pounds.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .The Welland Canal will open to-morrow.

.... The loss by the Medina (Ohio) fire is over \$200,000, and the insurance wheat \$50,000.The Bangor (Me.) Oldtown and Milford ailroad, which has been in operation 34 years, closed on

... The Schuylkill River was rising rapidly last evening, on account of the rain storm, and a freshet is threatened.

...An examination of the accounts of the defaulting City Treasurer of St Louis shows his deficit to be \$163,562 52. ... The fish-packing establishment of Atkins, Daniels & Co., in Portland, Me., was burned on Saturday. The property was insured.

.... Rudolphe and Dion will contend for the sampion billiard cue in Clevelaud, in May. The day is

....The steamer Continental, from Mazatlan, A five hundred barrel oil well commenced

at Queenstown, near Brady's Bend, Penn., yes-It took fire last evening, and is still burning. William O'Brien, an employé of the Buffalo Cattle Yards, was knocked down and kill freight train on the Central Kailway, yesterday.The first boat from Buffalo arrived at

... Benjamin Deford of Baltimore, who had been extensively engaged as a merchant and manufac-turer, died suddenly on Sunday of paralysis, aged 71.

... The trial of Newcomb in Boston for burning a school-house in Newton, resulted in a disagree-ment of the jury and the discharge of the defendant. ...The Eric Railway steamer Olean arrived at Buffalo from Toledo, yesterday, with a full eargo. She is the first vessel with a cargo that has arrived this

...Mrs. William D. Martin of Baltimore, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, yester-day, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a .A fire in East Abingdon, Mass., on Sat-

... A fire in East Abingdon, Mass., on Sat-urday night, destroyed a house, stable, a quantity of ma-chinery, and some shoe stock, the property of Leonard Bianchard. The loss is \$15,000.The Central New-York Conference, at

...James Ramsey, living between Granville and Hennepin, Ill., was arrested, on Saturday, for an indecent assault on his daughter, and while being conveyed to prison was seized by a mob and hung.

...James Mosely was seriously injured at the Casco Iron Works in Portland, Me., on Saturday, by a piece of iron striking him in the face, tearing out one of his eyes and terribly lacerating his nose, check and jaw. His injuries are not considered fatal.

There was a heavy frost in Georgia on Saturday night, which caused great damage to cotton, corn, and vegetables generally. Advices from the cane-brake or cotton belt are very unfavorable. The thermometer in Middle Georgia stood yesterday at about 322.

....A rapid rise of the Mississippi River at St. Louis broke the main caisson surrounding the east pier of the bridge now building there, and the pier is now 24 feet under water. No further work can be done on it until the river falls. The work on the west pier is advancing finely. The Committee of the Boston City Gov-

ernment on the subject of the reception of the remains of the late Anson Burlingame will not come to New-York, as first contemplated, but will await the arrival of the remains there, when a public funeral will take place. The services will be held in Dr. Gannett's church. The Delaware River at Williamsport,

... The Delaware River at Williamsport, Penn., has risen 17 feet, and last evening was rising at the rate of four inches an hour. The Loyal Lock, Lycoming and Pine Creeks are now higher than they were in 1855. The creeks west of Lockhaven are not so high. Some damage was done to the canal, which will probably take a week to repair. The Northern Central Hallway, between Williamsport and Elmira, has been budly damaged. No trains were run over it yesterday.

... The French Minister at Washington has forwarded, through the Secretary of State, three magnificent gold watches and chains, to be presented to Col. George E. Cooper, U. S. A., Post Surgeon at Fortress Monroe; Dr. Galt, and the Rev. Father O'Keefe of Norfolk, on behalf of the French Government, as an acknowledgment of their services to the officers and men of the French man-of-war La Curiex, which arrived in Hanapton Roads last Sammer with yellow fever on board.

Reports of the wonderful richness of new Reports of the wonderful richness of new gold mines in New-Mexico have been received at San Francisco. The ledges are from 50 to 300 feet in which, and contain very rich quartz. The location or the mines is near the Sullit Liedureff Mountain, in the Virginia District, fifteen miles west of Burn's Mountain. Tueson is said to be nearly deserted. Coi. Dunne, commanding at Fort Bowie, has established a post at the mines for the protection of the miners. Parties are leaving San Diego and Los Angelos for the new mines.

The beaking, house of Scott, Welliums & .The banking-house of Scott, Williams &

The banking-house of Scott, Weilliams & Co., in Columbia, S. C., was entered by burghars on Smaday night. The vault door and inner safe were drilled and blown open, and the boxes of special depositors were pillaged of bonds, gold, currency, jeweiry, and valuable papers, amounting to near 20,000. The bank will not lose more than \$20,000, and the balance is divided among private individuals. A man maned Gage was found locked up in a closet in the bank. He stated that he was locked up while intoxicated, and knows nothing of the robbery. N. H. Sears, a private watchman in The

Cincinnati Commercial establishment, was dangerously stabled in front of that office on Sunday hight by Jerry Lynch. A brother of Lynch having been arrested for some offense, on information furnished by Sears, Lynch Lynch. A brother of Lynch having been arrested for some offense, on information transhed by Sears, Lynch sought Sears and struck him; a struggle caseed, in which Lynch used a kuffe, inflicting wounds on Sears which will probably prove fatal. Lynch escaped to Carthage, where he was arrested yesterday. Sears was recently on the police force, and was regarded as a brave officer and an excellentman.

on the potential of the list of officers of the U.S. sloop of-war Iroquois, which arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday: Commander R. L. Law, commanding; Lieut-Commander Nicoll Ludiow, Lieut. John McGowan, Jr.; Masters-G. A. Bicknell, H. R. Wilson, W. H. Emory, Jr.; Eusigns-J. F. Melgs, F. M. Wise, H. G. O. Colby; Midshipmen-D. Konnedy, H. Smith, William J. Barnett, W. O. Sharrer, G. W. Tyler; Boatswain-Herman Peters; Surgeon-T. H. Leach; Paymaster-A. D. Bache; First Assistant-Engineer-Henry 1B. Nones; Second Assistants-W. W. Heaten, J. T. Smith; Taird Assistant-Thomas Clarke; Capitain's Clerk-T. M. Spencer; Salimaker-J. E. Croweil.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

LEE, DR. JAMES ELLIOT, ISAAC D. CLARK, DENNIS SHAY, DR. WM. C. ANDERSON, MRS. OWEN M'FARLAND, PATRICK ROURKE, DON-ALD G. NICHOLSON, THOMAS W. KNOX, JAMES E. LE BARON, WHITELAW REID, SPENCER KIRBY AND MRS. MARY MASON.

The trial of Daniel McFarland for the murder of Albert D. Richardson was continued yesterday in Part L of the Supreme Court. The tenth day of the trial ame in, bringing with it no abatement of the interest which has from the first characterized the case. As early as 10 o'clock the people began to throng the New Cours House and to gravitate toward the doors of the room in which the trial was to come on. At 11 o'clock the stairs were lined with curious individuals, and from thence to the particular door, a small, very small passage, was kept clear for the officers of the Court and the few privileged to enter.

The announcement in some of the morning journals that the Rev. Messrs. Beecher and Frothingham were expected to be called, naturally added to the excitement and the desire to obtain admittance. Upon the opening of the Court the prisoner, Daniel McFarland was in his customary place by the side of his counsel, where he was oon joined by his son Percy. The District Attorney and Judge Davis, counsel for the people, were promptly in their places, and soon after them Messrs. Gerry and Graham came in. Mr. Spencer was present and wore a pleased look as though glad to be back from his short

TESTIMONY OF DAVID T. NELLIGAN. The first witness called by the defense was David T. Nelligan who testified that he resided at 51 Grand-st., in Jersey City, and was a clerk in Mr. McElrath's (the Apraiser's) Office, where Daniel McFarland once worked; that he knew Mr. McFarland, and had known him since

there in 1864; he was there from January to September, Q. Do you remember about the time he showed any

part of March, 1867. of being very nervous; said he wished he could take omething for it.

Q. How did he talk ? A. He came in one day and ssked me if I had any tobacco; I gave him a paper of to-bacco, and he took pretty near all of it; the paper was pretty nearly empty; then he told me he would buy a paper of tobacco and give it to me for that.

he threw it out of the window. Q. When was that ! A. I think it was in March. Q. Was that the origin of your being drawn to his queer

Q. Did you smell any liquor about him on any of thos ceasions? A. No, Sir; he seemed to me perfectly sober. Q. What did you think of his rationality? A. I thought

Where did he tell you they were ! A. In Massacht

Very affectionately.

Did you do what you could to make his duties light!
Yes, Sir, because I pitted him.

Did you see him in the Fall of 1867! A. I cannot

saw filli after his sixthess; that was about the Pail of 1867.

Q. What was his appearance on that occasion? A. Very haggard and care worn.

Q. How did his appearance in the Pail of 1867 compare with it in January, 1867, when he first came to the office of A. When he first came to the office he was very cheerial, in good health.

Q. His condition in the Fall of 1867 was directly opposite to that? A. Yes, Sir.

Cross-examined—Q. Have you mentioned the only incident you recollect that made you think him irrational?

A. I don't think of any more.

Q. Was that after he had been under Dr. Taylor's care?

A. I don't know.

Q. You spoke to Mr. Graham of the last time you saw

don't know.
You spoke to Mr. Graham of the last time you saw;
was that when he returned to the office after his
less? A. Yes, Sir.
That is the time you speak of of his looking hag? A. Yes. gard ! A. Yes. TESTIMONY OF THE REV. MR. DOWEN.

Saddle and harness-making.

Q. How did Mr. McFarland employ his spare time!

A. In efforts to gain an education; he studied hard.

Q. Do you remember having met Mr. McFarland in Boston at the time he came on about the habeas corpus?

A. I met him on the street; he came up and spoke to me; I was about to express my surprise, and he told me not to say anything; hot to advise him; and then left me very abrustly.

to say anything; not to advise man, and promise to say anything; not to advise man, and promise to the You knew McFarland's voice when he spoke to you, on that occasion! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did you notice any change in his voice from what! it had been when you heard it previously! Yes, Sir; in his voice and manner. He seemed to be very much agitated and excited.

[A. C. Divenue remomber having met him about three or

had been when you heard it previously! Yes, Sir; in his voice and manner. He seemed to be very much agitated and excited.

Q. Do you remember having met him about three or four days after! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Where! A. At Mr. Curtis's store.

Q. What was said! A. He said that Richardson had got his wife and children, and he loved them better than life, and he would have them back again.

Q. Did he make any complaint on that occasion in reference to his head! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What was it! A. He groaned and said in a very sad tone, "My poor head!"

Q. You have heard similar expressions in insane asylmas! A. Yos, Sir.

Q. What did you think of McFarland! A. I thought his sufferings had greatly impaired his mind and the exercise of his faculties; I thought he was irrational.

Cross-examined by Judge Davis-Q. How long was it between the time you met him in Boston in March, 187, and the last time you met him he forc that! A. I had seen him before that in 1896.

Q. What was said at the March meeting! A. He said "Bowen;" I was about to address him "Mac," and he told me not to say anything; not to advise him, and then he turned and went abrupily away.

Q. As soon as he said "Bowen" you recognized his votee! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. There had been no such change in his voice but that you recognized it upon his speaking only one word! A Precognized it upon his speaking only one word! A Precognized it upon his speaking only one word! A Precognized it upon his speaking only one word! A Precognized it upon his speaking only one word! A Precognized it upon his speaking only one word! A Precognized it upon his speaking only one word! A Precognized it upon his speaking only one word! A Precognized it upon his speaking only one word! A Precognized it was a same time I recognized.

Mr. Irish was examined by Mr. Graham. He testided as follows: My place of business is No. 136 Braadway, and I am engaged on the Arcade Railway; I went to the office in the month of June, 1867; I saw a gentleman pass in and out of the office for several weeks, and I noticed a

robber.
Q. Did he use any particular expressions of affection toward his cutldren at that time? A. Yes, sir. He told me he dearly loved his children. He said "Oh, my God! Mr. Irish, I am about to be robbed of my dear children."
Q. Did you watch him at one time for itear he would tump out of the window? A. I did. That was the last of July, 1887, if my memory serves me right. I tried to quiet him by the tould put.

Q. Where? A. No. 126 Broadway.
Q. Did he amounce his intention to get his children?
A. He did. He said he had just been informed that Richardson was about to dispose of his property in New Jersey preparatory to moving to California, as I understood him, with his wife and child, and that he was determined to recover the child if possible.
Q. Was his hand steady then? A. Very tremulous; his conversation was incoherent, and I thought blue brattonal.

tional.

Cross-examined—Q. Was your judgment made up more from his conversation or his manner? A. Both; I should rather think his conversation; all the conversations I find with him were upon his troubles, and were substantiall?

TENTH DAY. TESTIMONY OF DAVID T. NELLIGAN, THE REV. MR. BOWEN, FRANCIS O. IRISH, DR. ISAAG

exile to the Brooklyn courts.

his appointment to that office in 1867. Q. Were you there before he came there? A. I came

able of the mind ! A. I think that was about the fore Q. What did you observe ! A. I observed an extreme nervousness and rather curious actions : he complained

Q. Did he ! A. Yes, Sir; and instead of giving it to me

onduct ? A. Yes, Sir. Q. Between that and September what did you notice ! I noticed at different times he was very much agitated, so much so that he could not at times do his

Q. what the ewas irrational.
Q. Did he speak to you after March when you saw this xeitement upon him in reference to his children who ere then away from him 1. A. He did.
Q. What did he say 1. A. Said he wished to recover his

The next witness called was the Rev. Benjamin D. Bowen, an old gentleman blind and partially deaf. He testified that he was a clergyman and bad known the prisoner 27 years; first became acquainted with him in ston, where McFarland was engaged in the trade of

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS O. IPIER. ttrangeness in his appearance—an unnatural appearance; I was told that it was Mr. McFarland, who had had some lifticulties with Mr. Elehardson.
Q. Was you ever in a room alone with McFarland! A. Fee, Sir.

Sir. What was his appearance? A. I thought be was though. He commenced conversation with me relative is family trouble; he told me he had been robbed of wife and children, and that he was observationed to rethem if possible. He said Mr. Richardson was a

inly, 185, if my incurse, sing, but could not.

Q. Did he make any effort to get out of the window on that constant. A. No. 88r.

Q. How would he act 1 A. He would be sitting him chair, for in-tame, and he would start up and pure the room with great rapidity; throw his hands up and strike them together, and pass in the direction of those windows,

with great rapidity, throw as an array of those windows, and so I watched him.

Q. Where was this? A. At No. 80 Breadway, over the United States Express office, in the fourth story.

Q. What business were Sanford & Le Baron engaged in A. Law.

Q. Was the prisoner's conversation coherent or incoherent! A. Very incoherent. I thought him irrational

alike.
Q. In June, 1867, you went into Le Baren's office † A. Yes, Sir; and left soon after the 1st of August.
Q. Do you know what McFatland's object in coming